

SUGAR TRUST IS CUTTING

ATTEMPT TO CONTROL CONGRESS WILL AVAIL NOTHING

Small Orange Crop—California Fruits in Europe—Codling Moth—Profit in Hens—A New Pear—Olive News

A meeting of apple growers is to be held in Los Angeles November 4th to devise means of successfully dealing with the codling moth. All apple growers are urged to be present. The Horticultural Commission is assisting in the investigations.

Porterville expects to commence heavy orange shipments by November 1.

Orange shipments have already begun in carloads, Corona, Monrovia, and Redlands all having gotten off their first cars.

A Chinese Pear

An interesting new fruit is now bearing at the Pomona Experiment Station. It is a Chinese pear, and is called Chinese Eugere. A few years ago it was grafted on a Lawrence pear tree and is now a large tree. The flesh is white, juicy, with a few small granules, and has a pleasant taste that is different from any other pear. It is very hard, except when perfectly ripe, and does not bruise easily. If its eating qualities become popular it will make a good shipping pear, but it is one of those things that has to be tried. At all events it is nothing startling.—California Cultivator.

Better Join the Exchange

A friend who is not in the exchange showed us a bill for washing lemons: 50 boxes, 38 hours at 15 cents per hour, \$5.70. After looking the bill over the conclusion was they could spray the trees for less money. And here is some more about the same lemons. After they were washed and dressed for the market, sold for—gross—\$155.55. Freight and ice, \$67; cartage, \$1.50; commission, \$11.59; packing at 15 cents per box, \$22.50. Expense after raising and picking the fifty boxes, \$...99. Net returns, \$7.46. No wonder that rancher feels choked by the gain and get by which the human heart is set.—Geo. P. Hal in San Diego Union.

Peaches and Cream

Georgia has enjoyed a most successful peach season, and an aftermath, so to speak, is a rush to plant orchards. Growers are so well satisfied with the profits they have just made, that they are going into the business on a bigger scale than ever, according to reports.

According to the Fruit Trade Journal, the State is destined to become more than ever a peach-raising State. It is stated that thousands upon thousands of peach trees will be planted the coming season.

OLIVE DEMANDS ATTENTION

Big Olive Mill—Danger to the Industry—Growers Want Larger Profits

San Fernando has the largest olive mill in the State, the Olive Growers' Association having just completed a mill 50x129 feet.

In 1895 specimens of a serious disease of the olive were received at the Agricultural Experiment Station from Merced county. This disease, Olive-Knot, is common and destructive in Southern Europe where it is known as Tuberculosis of the Olive. At the time of its discovery in Merced county the hope was entertained that it had not yet spread to any other part of California, and that it could be eradicated by prompt and appropriate measures.

Unfortunately the hope entertained in 1895 has not yet been realized and this year another and larger infected area has been discovered at a long distance from the first; and there is strong reason to suspect that there are still others.

So destructive is the disease, that the orchard originally found infected was in 1900 declared useless and dug out.—Prof. F. T. Bioletti in California Cultivator.

Twenty olive growers of Los An-

geles and surrounding territory met Friday in Los Angeles, and took steps which, it is predicted, will result in the formation of a State association, the scope of which will be similar to that of other fruit growers' organizations, and the result of which will be higher prices for olives. Those who attended the meeting represented the ownership of 2000 acres set to olives in Southern California, or about two-thirds of the bearing acreage of the district south of the Tehachapi, and they were almost unanimous in agreeing that immediate action must be taken to prevent the already languishing industry from going to utter ruin.

The crop this year is said to be the largest in the history of olive growing in this State, but the prevailing price of about \$35 per ton paid by the mill men causes an absolute loss to the growers, who aver that it costs \$20 per ton to harvest the fruit. Seventy-five dollars per ton it is said, would yield a reasonable profit to the mill man and would make the industry fairly lucrative to the grower.

Foreign Fruit Market

The latest American "invasion" of Europe is the carrying of fresh California fruits to London and Paris in the face of the competition of the Spanish and Italian fruit growers. A Valencia, Spain, paper says: "California oranges, peaches, apples and pears reach Paris, after traversing six thousand miles, in a more appetizing condition than ours," and adds that her fruit growers can only compete with America by employing America's improved methods of cultivation.

Decrease in Orange Crop

Continued inquiries as to the volume of the coming orange crop confirm the estimates made some weeks ago, that the crop will fall short of that of last season 20 per cent. There are orchards, like that at the County Farm, which are groaning under the usual weight of fruit, but the majority of the groves show an output so far below the normal that there can be no doubt of the accuracy of the farmers' judgment.

The railroad companies have placed the crop at about 25,000 carloads. To this the growers make no special objection, for they hope the transportation companies may provide cars upon a pretty stiff estimate, since the failures of last season. If the farmers estimate is correct in its average, the coming orange crop will not exceed 17,500 carloads.—Los Angeles Times.

Florida Orange Crop

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 20.—Florida's orange yield this year will be about 1,200,000 boxes, according to the best estimates made now. The fruit is fine, and some say the yield will be 1,500,000 boxes.

Rough Rider Shot

Cripple Creek, Colo., Oct. 20.—Advices received here tonight from Nogales, Ariz., tell of a shooting in which Ben Daniels, a noted Rough Rider and prominent Elk, was fatally wounded by a bullet causing complete paralysis.

Opposes Sub-Treasury

In an address before the American Bankers Association convention last week James H. Eckels of Chicago, former Comptroller of the Currency, said he would like to see the legal tenders of the government retired, as there is always a possibility of their reissue in a form that will be detrimental to the country. He would like to see the abolishment of the sub-treasury of the country. The sub-treasury should be conducted as is the business of a private individual or a large corporation.

A Daughter of the Revolution

Washington, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Roosevelt has been elected to honorary membership by the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general, a few days ago obtained her permission to tender her an honorary membership.

London, Oct. 21.—The idea that the capture of Miss Stone originated with the Macedonian Committee is corroborated, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, by the fact that numerous Macedonians in Sofia have offered to mediate with the brigands.

HUSTLING FOR BUSINESS.

More or Less of It Done in New York Lawyers' Offices.

"Get a move on! That's the great modern motto," said a New York lawyer who has been practicing in the local courts for the last 25 years.

"When I was admitted to the bar," he went on, "there was a great idea of the dignity of the profession. A lawyer would about as soon have paraded Broadway carrying a sandwich sign calling attention to his legal ability as he would have thought of hustling in any other way for business. The thing to do was to rent an office and sit in it until somebody came and dug you out of the dust and spider webs and asked you to take a case.

"The march of progress has changed all that. Every law firm in this city hustles for business. I don't mean that the big men of the firm chase around after clients. Of course they don't. But the firm does a lot of shrewd planning ahead. It schemes in a particular fashion of its own to widen its sphere of usefulness—to itself.

"Of late years one of the expedients adopted has been the taking into the firm of young college graduates who can give a reasonable guarantee that they will bring business. College men know of this custom, and many of them shape their life at the university accordingly. They are after friends. They want to be popular. They want to be able to 'swing' as much of the future legal business of their fellow graduates as they can.

"A chap who can bring business of that sort is taken in on a good salary even when he is the veriest tyro at law. He's expected, of course, to do what real work he can and to study hard. But the salary is for the pull he can exert over his fellows."—New York Sun.

THE PROLIFIC FLY.

To Lessen the Pest All Organic Refuse Should Be Buried.

Flies multiply at a prodigious rate. Given a temperature sufficiently high to hatch eggs, their numbers are only limited by the amount of food available for them. Linnaeus is credited with saying that three meat flies, by reason of their rapid multiplication, would consume a dead horse quicker than would a lion, and the fact that certain diptera having some outward semblance to the honeybee lay their eggs in the dead carcasses of animals probably led Samson and Virgil to make erroneous statements with regard to the genesis of honey and the manufacture of bees. The breeding of "gentles" for ground bait is an industry the practices of which could probably give much information as to the nicety of choice exercised by flies in selecting material for feeding and egg laying. According to Packard, the house fly makes selection of horse dung by preference for ovipositing, and as each female lays about 120 eggs and the cycle of changes from egg to fly is completed in less than three weeks it seems probable that a female fly might have some 25,000,000 descendants in the course of a hot summer. Other varieties of flies multiply, I believe, still more rapidly.

As flies multiply upon and in organic refuse of every kind, it is obvious that the sooner such refuse is placed where it cannot serve for the breeding and hatching of flies the more likely is the plague of flies to be lessened. The most commonly available method for the bestowal of organic refuse is burial. The egg laying of flies in dead carcasses commences at the very instant of death or even before death in the case of enfeebled animals.—Lancet.

Expenses of a Yacht Owner.

There is no question that modern luxury has reached its most extravagant pinnacle in yachting, which, in the elaborate profusion of its expense, brings us very close to the latter days of the Roman empire. Take a single case. A boat like Colonel Payne's 650 ton yacht Apurodite carries a company of 60 men—captain, first and second mates, carpenter, chief steward, assistant steward, 2 bedroom stewards, pantryman, chief cook, 2 assistant cooks, chief engineer, 3 assistant engineers, 3 oilers, 15 firemen and 19 men before the mast.

THEY WARD OFF DEATH.

Certain Diseases That Are Said to Aid in Lengthening Life.

One of the medical theories is that certain diseases ward off death. Rheumatic people, for instance, are said rarely to die young. Why, the medical men are unable to say, but it is probable that the blood acquires some property which is fatal to the germs of other diseases. A doctor of experience has noticed the fact in a family of five or six brothers and sisters, one of whom is rheumatic, that one will outlive the others, as a rule. If gout can be kept away from the heart and confined to the big toe, the patient is likely to live to be 90 or 100 years old. It is said that this is due to the fact that the disease purifies the blood.

If one has an attack of smallpox and lives through it, he stands an excellent chance of attaining a ripe old age. In a census of aged people taken many years ago it was found that a large percentage of them were pockmarked. This led an eminent physician to make a calculation which proved that there were twice as many pockmarked people over 80 years old as there would have been had not the smallpox exercised a preservative influence. He accounted for this curious fact by concluding that the smallpox microbe frightens away all other microbes, just as rats frighten away mice from a house.

Deafness is said to have the property of adding to the victim's age. Now and then a deaf man is run over in a city street, but when deaf people prudently pitch their tents in the country their chances of a long life are extremely good. The true explanation of this is declared to be the fact that deafness saves people a lot of worry over small matters and from the wear and tear of noises. The shrill noises to which most people are insensible because they have got used to them really are harmful. Clanging bells of street cars and ambulances, of "autos" and bicycles, the roar of elevated and surface trains, the rattling of carts and drays, the shouts of paper sellers and hucksters, even the crowing of cocks, the barking of dogs and the whistling of boys are seriously injurious to one's health. The ear nerve is very large, and every time it is overstimulated the brain receives a shock. Deaf people escape all these life shorteners, and hence they live long.

Bronchitis often shortens life, but in some cases it has the opposite effect. A large number of the old people one meets cough all the year round with chronic bronchitis. One would think to listen to them that they must cough themselves to death soon, but that is not so. The coughing helps the heart to circulate the blood and, in fact, gives exercise to many of the organs. Only for this daily exercise many old people's mechanism would get fatally clogged. Besides, a man with bronchitis will not sit in a draft, he will avoid getting wet and will not stay out half the night, losing his sleep and "painting the town" with the "boys." Thus he more than compensates for the injury done to him by his ailment.

Pure Sugar.

A San Francisco chemist says there is only one refinery in the world that makes absolutely pure sugar. The manufactory is in Germany, and it supplies chemists and druggists with sugar for solutions which must be unclouded. This chemically pure article would not find much sale for table use, as it is a dirty grayish white in appearance. When dissolved, it gives a clear solution, there being no artificial coloring matter in suspension.

Bizzer: I fear my wife has paresis.

Bizzer: Why?

Bizzer: She has stopped going to bargain sales.—Ohio State Journal.

Justice: Will you swear that you saw the accused smoking a cigarette?

Witness: I don't swear, your honor, but I'll bet you \$100 to \$5 that he was.—Chicago News.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 14.—People who have headache know what they are, and those who take Garfield Tea Headache Powders know how completely and how quickly they can be cured. This remedy is peculiarly adapted to the needs of nervous women.